The Cuban Question from Madrid to Washington.

Rupture of Papal Relations with Austria.

SPAIN.

The Cuban Question—Amnesty.

MADRID, August 17, 1870.

Colonel Hay, Secretary of the American Legation as gone to Washington to adjust questions arising m the Cuban situation. The Spanish amnesty is absolute. All pending proceedings against political offenders are quashed.

AUSTRIA.

Papal Relations Broken Off. VIENNA, August 17, 1870. ence of the abolition of the Concordat, nor Falcinelli, the Papal Nuncio, has been

ENGLAND.

Industrial Progress--Uniform Currency-Irish Agitation-Harbor Detences. LONDON. August 17, 1870. The exhibition of 1891 in this city will not be post

m. Wallenberg, an officer of the Bank of Stockolm, and late member of the International Confer-nce for fixing a uniform standard of coins, weights asures, has written a letter urging the adop tion of the twenty-five franc piece, with a fixed alloy of one-tenth, as the monetary unit.

There was much disorder at a political meeting in Dublin yesterday, but no violence was committed. Mr. Mitchell (Hatchell?), formerly Attorney General of Ireland, is dead.

The press urge the government to take action on tion of Liverpool for harbor defences.

HOLLAND.

The Mission to England.

THE HAGUE, August 17, 1870. Baron Gerike has been appointed Ambassador of olland to the Court of St. James.

Coolie Laborers for Brazil. LONDON, August 17, 1870.

The Brazilian government has made extensive sontracts for the importation of coolies for ten

SOUTH AMERICA.

Brazil at Peace with Paraguay LONDON, August 17, 1870. The latest advices from Rio Janeiro state that peace with Paraguay has been formally proclaimed.

MEXICO.

ss of Madame Juarez-Negrete's Trial Progressing-A Bankrupt Treasury-Romero Coming to the United States-The Tehuns-

HAVANA, August 17, 1870. Advices from Mexico to the 11th inst. have been received. The wife of Juarez was so seriously ill that no hopes of her recovery are entertained. The trial of Negrete was slowly progressing. The excitement was allayed.

The government is completely bankrupt; the Salaries of employés remain unpaid and government

Resolved, Therefore, that the organization of an independent political Resolved, Therefore, that the organization of an independent political party is an inevitable necessity.

Resolved, That as a political party we seek a political object; that we aim at the extinction of the entire dramshop system, antional and State, dealined and fermented, not occause it is criminal, but because it is dangerous and injurious to every interest of the Commonwealth.

Rasolved, That while we recognize the importance of other reforms and other political measures, we purposely defer making party issues discreon; that our first work is to place the property of the state of the commonwealth of the party issues discreon; that our first work is to place and that until that object shall be our to the dramshop system, and that until that object shall be caured we will not be diver, ed therefrom by other fasues.

Resolved, That believing the liquor polity of the State to be incomparably more important than other party is an against our content of the state of the stat employment is deserted.

Romero will probably leave the Cabinet and go as finister to Washington. Mariscal will succeed him in the Ministry. Romero's resignation is a political

The complicity of Minister Mejia and General Cautos in the assassination of General Patoni is no longer

sion is forming. Lerdo's organ admits the value and necessity of the work, but says the Mexicans ought to do it. The *Two Republics* replies strongly in favor of the American enterprise.

The queerest sensational telegrams of the Euro-

pean war are manufactured by the press at the capi-

revolutionists have been captured and executed.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Colonel Kirk's Arbitrary Proceedings-Milltary Prisoners to be Tried at Salisbury.

RALEIGH, August 17, 1870. On Saturday last Colonel Kirk, leaving 100 men s Yancevville, came to Company Shops with all the oc and Caswell prisoners, where he remained till Sunday night at eight o'clock, when he again de parted for Graham, three miles distant, where he

now is. Last night Josiah Turner, Jr., editor of the Sentinel, Sheriff Griffith, and Wiley, of Caswell, who, with others, had been kept in the court house at Graham since their removal there, were taken out of the court house by Kirk's men and locked up in the dungeon cells of the county jail.

The United States Marshal will to-morrow bring the prisoners arrested by order of Governor Holden before Judge Brooks, at Samisbury. It is stated that Judge Brooks intends giving the parties a fair investigation, and will not allow the presence of Holden's State troops at Salisbury to intimidate the parties or the people.

It is stated that Governor Holden is endeavoring to get Judge Pearson to come to Raleign and try those for whom be issued writs. In this event he will not surrender at least half of the prisoners to Brooks. Pearson, however, declared his power exhansted before the petition was carried to Brooks, and it is said Brooks will demand all of the prisoners, regardless of person.

GEORGIA

Democratic State Convention-The Whole State Represented-The Platform Adopted. The Democratic State Convention met to-day Nearly every county in the State was represented General A. H. Colquitt was elected President. The

utmost harmony prevalled, and the convention

mously adopted a platform as follows:inanimously adopted a platform as follows:—

That the democratic party of Georgia stand upon the principles of the democratic party of the Union, bringing into special prominence, as applicable to the present extraordinary condition of the country the unchangeable doctrines that this is a Union of the States, and their rights and their equality with each other are an indispensable part of our political system; that in the approaching election the democratic party invite every-body to co-operate with them. In a zealous determination to change, as far as the averal elections to be held can do so, the present usurping and corrupt administration of the State government by placing in power men who are true to the principles of a constitutional government and to a faithful and economical administration of public affairs; that whatever policy others may pursue, we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to secure a free and fair election by all who are qualified to vote under the existing place.

The convention then adjourned sine die

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

LONDON MONET MARKET.—LONDON, August 17—4:30 P. M.—Consols closed at 91½ for money and 91½ for the account. United States five-twenty bonds ateady; 1862, 87½; 1865, 87; 1867, 86; tenforties, 82½. Stocks sjendy: Eric Railway shares, 17½; Illinois Central, 106½; Atlantic and Great Western, 22.

ANEFORT BOURSE.—FRANKFORT, August 17. Union States Rive-twenty bonds opened buoyant at 92.

Liverpool. Cotton Market.—Liverpool. August 17—4:30 P. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 8½d. a 8½d. The sales of the day have been 18,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken for speculation and export.

Liverpool. Beradstuffs Market.—Liverpool., August 17—4:30 P. M.—Wheat, 8s. 10d. a 8s. 11d. per cental for red Western No. 2; winter, 9s. 10d. a 10s. Flour, 24s. 6d. a 25s. per bbl. for Western canal.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—Liverpool., August 17—4:30 P. M.—Tallow 43s. 9d.

London Produce Market.—London, August 17—4:30 P. M.—Tallow declining. Linseed oil duli at 281 10s. Turpentine, 29s. 6d.

AN OUTBREAK IN MASSACHUSETTS. YACHTING

Boston, August 17, 1870.

The discontent which has for a long time existed in the ranks of the opposers of the sale of intoxicating drinks in Massachusetts culminated to-day in the severance of all political relations with existing

parties, and the open avowal of their intention to se

to entirely abjure their allegiance to any existing organization, even though in doing so they cut loose from the Hon. Rodney French, of New Bedford;

Messrs. Parkhurst and Gore, and many others who have hitherto stood foremost in the ranks. The Convention was called to order at ten o'clock

by William Wells Brown, a colored man, and a per-

manent organization was effected as follows:-President, John G. Baker, of Beverley; Vice Presi-

dents, Nathan Crosby, of Lowell, and James H. Roberts, of Boston; Secretaries, S. W. Hodges, of Boston; W. C. Green, of Newton; G. H. Crossman,

Mr. Bakes, in assuming the chair, ipredicted a triumphant success for the new party about to be formed. Its platform, he said, would be made from one single plank—that of strict prohibition of the

sale of intoxicating drinks, whether manufactures

from malt or from wheat and rye. The movement was not a new one, but had been under considera-

Dr. CHARLES JEWETT, of New York, who said that

from the strong arguments advanced by the supporters of Dr. Holt, claiming that "the republican party should have one more chance," the politicians triumphed, and a portion of the delegates, accompanied by Judge Grosby, one of the vice presidents, withdrew from the hall.

withdrew from the hall.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee on resolutions:—Rev. A. A. Miner, D. D., of Boston; Amaziah Mayo, of Springileid; Rev. George P. Clarke, of Stowe; W. W. Dutcher, of Milford; Rev. E. D. Winslow, of Trenton; A. R. Parsons, of Northampton; Rev. Gilbert Haven, of Boston; Otis Carr. of Foxboro; Rev. George H. Vibbert, of Rockpott; Rev. G. S. Ball, of Upton; Einathan Davis, of Anhim; Rev. Horace Jones, of Lowell; J. H. Orne, of Marblehead; Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, of Stoucham. They reported as follows:—

Resolved, That the policy of the State towards the liquotradic affects every political interest; that it affects production, expenditure, taxation, pauperism, prostitution, the perces of the streets, the repression of crime, the protection of person any property, the interests of labor, the purity of the ballot, and the auccess, if not the existence, of republican

the ballot, and the success, if not the existence, of republican government.

Resolved, that a policy which thus affects every political interest out to be decided by the people, and should, by common consent, have precedence of other issues.

Resolved, 'That we can have no hope from a divided party; that representing the two extremes of a liquor policy, a divided party can neither decide for idense nor for prohibition; that it can neither pronounce for the life nor for the dea's of the dramshop system, and that its opposing forces neutralize each other so that it can neither adopt any policy nor execute any laws, nor make any issue on this question.

Resolved, 'that there can be no greater perfit than party competition for the liquor vote; that any party not openly opposed to the traffic must engage in this competition—must court the favor of the criminal classes,—must barrer the public morals, the purity of the ballot, and every object of good government for party success.

Resolved, That this corrupt competition must be co-existent with the die and political power of the traffic; that an issue against their existence is, therefore, the only remedy, and that no such lasue can be made without independent political action.

Resolved, Therefore, that the organization of an independent political action.

will of vice; that we pleage system as a common school sysits overthrow, and that to this end we demand of the State
and nation a radical prohibitory policy.

Resolved, That in adopting Wendell Philippe as our standard bearer we place in nomination a radical temperance
reformer, a learless champion of truth, a brilliant scholar, a
partiotic citizen and a true man; and we believe that the
gubernatorial chair, which has been graced by so many honored and eminent citizens of Massachusetta, has nover been
more ably filled than it would be by the man of our unanimous choice.

Resolved, That the abolition

political parties to tune white the blessing of Almighty God Resolved, That we invite the blessing of Almighty God

upon the proceedings of this day.

THE NOMINATION.

H. D. Cushing, of Boston, then rose and said:

"As it seems to be the general feeling in this Convention, 1 move you, Mr. Chairman, that Wendel Phillips, of Boston, be nominated by the friends of prohibition for the next Governor of Massachusetts."

prohibition for the next Governor of Massachusetts." (Continuous cheers.)

A VOICE—Will he accept?
FROM THE PLATFORM—Oh, yes. He's all right.

A MINISTER—Will he accept the platform?

Mr. CUSHING—Yes, and he'll be elected on it, too.
Rev. Edward Thompson addressed the Convention
in explanation of the need of a third party, asserting that it was only through such an influence that
Messrs. Summer. Boutwell, Wilson and Chief Justice
Chase were placed before the people.

The Convention then adjourned till half-past one
o'clock this afternoon.

o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention had increased so largely in number during the morning that the afternoon session was convened in the upper hall. Brief explanatory remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Miner, John C. Park, of Dedham, and others, after which the resolutions were adopted seriatum.

The State ticket was completed, as follows:—For Lieutenant Governor, Eliphalet Trask, of Springfield; for Secretary of State, George S. Ball, of Upton; for Treasurer and Receiver, General John J. Baker, of Beverly; for Attorney General, Whiting Griswold, of Greenfield; for Auditor, Lyman W. Daggett, of Attleboro.

boro.

A resolution was adopted calling upon the women of Massachusetts to use their influence upon their husbands and fathers and brothers and lovers in the way of securing votes for the prohibitory tecket. The Committee on Credentials reported that 1st towns were represented by 947 delegates, and the Convention adjourned.

NATIONAL LABOR CONGRESS.

Second Day's Proceedings-Appointment

In the Labor Congress this morning the following

On Ways and Means—Messrs. Campbell, of Illi-nois; Donahue, of New York; Miss Walbridge, or Massachusetts; Brady, of Pennsylvania; Delano, or California; Harrigan and O'Fay, of Indiana; Coning of Washington.

of Washington.

On City Organization—Mesers. Coggeswell, of Illinois, Cummings, of Massachusetts; Davis, of Ohio; Gilchrist, of Kentucky; Williard, of Illinois.

The resolutions on the Cherokee land question in oduced yesterday came up and elicited debate,

which was stormy at times. A motion to amend the resolution by substituting the words "stand by"

for the word "strike," where they urge the settlers to "strike for their homes," was defeated with other

amendments offered, and the original resolutions

Mr. McLane, of Boston, offered resolutions re

oudisting everything, looking to a repudiation of

the national debt, welcoming immigration and de-claring that all men should receive the protection of

claring that all men should receive the protection of our laws, but denying the right of capitalists to import human freight for the purpose of lessening wages and degrading labor; favoring a general adoption of the eight hour system, protesting against further land agents to private companies for railway or other purposes, and declaring that the time is ripe for the formation of a distinct political party in the interest of the workingmen. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

President Trevellick's address was submitted, with a report endorsing it only so far as relates to the Chinese emigration question. Mr. Quinn, of the committee, dissented from the majority report so far as it relates to the money and land question. Another member of the committee dissented from its declarations on the subject of forming a political party.

committees were announced:-

CINCINNATI, Oblo, August 17, 1870.

ved, That the abolition of slavery and the preserva-

tion for several years.

or Lynn, and George P. Hawkes, of Templeton.

The Prohibitory Element Rebellious-Formation of a New Political Party-Wendell Phil-A Splendid Dead to Windward lips Nominated for Governor-Race Between the Cambria The Resolutions.

> The Palmer the Victor After a The Intellectual Congress of America-Large Close Contest.

and the Palmer.

Another Race to Come Off To-Day.

up in business for themselves. A Convention, num-bering eight hundred delegates from all sections of the State, comfortably filled the smallee half (yelept the meonson) of Tremont Temple, and its deliberations were earnestly entered into, and, (yeas) the meanach of fromont temple, and its deliberations were earnestly entered into, and, although deprived in a great measure of that harmony which is especially desirable in gatherings of this nature, still betokened a coming storm. It seemed to be the object of the Convention to entirely weed out from the ranks those who were not willing NEWPORT, R. I., August 17, 1870. A match race between the Cambria and Palmer for a cup valued at fifty guineas took place to-day minutes and a hair, actual time, over a course of twenty miles to windward and back. It was one of ment of the cruise, as indeed it was one of the closest on the wind. The victory of the Palmer created universal surprise, since fer imagined that she could compete to advantage with such a formidable opponent as the Cambria. In-deed the race was not looked forward to with much interest, for the Palmer's defeat was a foregone conon Monday and yesterday. When it was known therefore, that the Palmer had proved triumphant the ment. But a better race could not have been with the prize, she nevertheless showed her powers on the wind, the gain made by her adversary being before it, on the homestretch. From the start the conte-tants kept close together, the Cambria on the weather side, until within about three miles from the buoy, when the wind decrease Dr. CHARLES JEWETT, of New York, who said that he came hither expressly to manifest his sympathy with the cause, coincided with the remarks of the chairman, and briefly urged the necessity of unity of action in the progress of the work.

An exciting debate then ensued on the presentation of a resolution inviting all present, whether armed with credentials or not, who haved the formation of a new political party, to take part in the deliberations of the Convention.

Dr. Holt, of Lowell, though that it was not expedient to nominate a State ticket at present, and Mr. H. D. CUSHING, of Boston, took an entirely different ground. somewhat, and the Palmer outsalled her, rounding

As previously stated the best point in the Palmer's sailing is before the wind, and the buoy once passed her victory was achieved without much difficulty. The Palmer, moreover, was better sailed than on any previous occasion in which she has contested. A considerable amount of money must have changed hands on the result, for at all the hotels yesterday evening the odds were offered on the Cambris, and this morning that vessel was the favorite at two to one, without many takers. As matters turned out the race was a very interesting one, and for the first sixteen miles of a very ex-citing character; for once out of the channel neither yacht appeared to gain much. Had the wind been stronger the result might have been different. As it was, however, the Palmer won the

different. As it was, however, the Palmer won the race with honor, while it also demonstrated that she is a yacht of excellent capacities.

CONDITIONS OF THE RACE.

According to the terms of the contest the vessels twere to start from a line between Port Adams and the Dumpling, and proceed to and around the buoy off Block Island on the starboard side and return. To be sailed according to the rules of the New York Yacht Ciub, by which the Palmer allowed the Cambria about three minutes and, nineteen seconds. The Phantom was stationed hear the fort as a stakeboat, Commodore H. S. Stebbins and Messrs. C. H. Stebbins and Sheppard Homans officiating as judges. Prior to the contest the racers cruised about and appeared to be in splendid trim. The Cambria carried a jib, working staysail, foresail, mainsail and working fore and main topsails, and the Palmer jib, flying jib, mainsail, foresail, foretopsail and maintopsail. The greatest activity was observed on board both vessels and a fine race was anticipated. Several yachts left the harbor to accompany them. Their respective measurements were as follows:—

Name.

Entered by Tomage. Area.

 Name.
 Entered by
 Tonnage.
 Area.

 Cambria.
 James Ashbury.
 227.6.
 2,105.0

 Pa mer.
 It. Stuyvesant.
 194.0.
 2,371.9

windward and about three cable lengths apart, close by the Narraganset pier the Paimer went about, the Cambria immediately following, still on the weather tack.

The contestants were now on a long stretch to the southward, and kept bow and bow. The next tack was made by the Paimer at ten minutes past one o'clock, the Cambria again following on the weather s.de. They made directly towards the snore again, both in the same relative positions as when they cleared the channel. The Paimer tacked at thirty-live minutes past one o'clock and the Cambria a lew seconds later, still keeping to the windward. On this tack, however, the Paimer began to head reach the Cambria when about three miles off shore, and kept gradually going ahead, though very little. The wind mederated somewhat, and the speed of the vessels was checked. At eight minutes past two o'clock the Palmer made another tack, followed by the Cambria; but this time the Paimer, being very rapid in her movements and well handled, gained a little, and finally outsailed the Cambria and got on her weather side. The wind continued south-southwest, Grainally the Palmer widened the distance be ween her and the Cambria, the latter pursuing her course of south-southwest, while the Palmer shaped towards the north of Block Island, intending to weather the buoy on the next tack. The wind freshened as the yachts neared the island, and the contestants bowled along in beautiful style.

At half-past three o'clock the Palmer was over a quarter of a mile to windward, and made one straight tack for the buoy on the desting to the northeast. She was unable to weather it, and had to make another tack. The Cambria continued on her course, and tacked at thirty-nine minutes past tack for the buoy on the part of the Palmer was successful, and she reunded it in good style. The Cambria had made good calculation and weathered the buoy in one tack, after parting with the Palmer four minutes astern, as under:—

Palmer

Committees-Discussion on the President's

Paimer. 4 6 6
Cambria. 4 6 6
Cambria. 4 6 6
Anthough the Paimer was to allow the Cambria three minutes and nineteen seconds, it was evident to those who witnessed the race that the latter could not come within such distance of her opponent that would save the race. The Paimer gradually widened the gap and seemed to gain every moment when approaching Bateman's Point. The Cambria nevertheless sailed exce edmigly well, her American suit of sails doing much to favor her, and, truth to say, her American plots on board did not lose a point, while her admirable crew worked royally to a man. Beyond question the Cambria made a capital race. When between Brenton's reef light-ship and Bateman's Point the Paimer was full seven minutes ahead, and kept on increasing the distance until she finally rounded at the home stakeooat the winner by ten minutes and a half acual time.

As usual, the vicinity of Fort Adams was crowded with pleasure craft, whose occupants halled the yachts with the customary greetings. A large crowd cheered the contestants as they went taken at the home stakeboat, was as follows:—

Corrected time by

Name.

Start. Return. allowance.

exceeding any of her previous performances, and the Cambria showing to advantage her spiendid qualities on the wind.

ANOTHER BACE TO COME OFF.

A match race has been arranged between the Cambria and the idler for a cup valued at fifty guineas, twenty miles to windward and back. It will probably be salled to-morrow (Thursday) morning. The interest in the yacht races continues unaliated.

THE SAVANS OF 1870.

Gathering of Brains and Scholarship at Troy-Nineteenth Annual Meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science-

TROY, August 17, 1870. This not inconsiderable city of Troy is now full of men of intellect. I suppose it would not be disre-spectful to Troy to say that most of these men are exotics, nurtured in the different universities of the world, bringing here world-wide reputations as savans, reputations which they are all busily preparing to sustain in the coming discussions. It is not any exaggeration to say this gathering of the American Association for the Advancement of Science is one of the largest and certainly one of the most intelligent ever known in America Coming up on the boat last evening I had the good fortune to fall into a two hours' conversation with

Professor S. S. Haldeman, the ablest and profoundes of living comparative philologists. In speaking generally of the condition of modern science Professor Haldeman foreshadowed, to an extent what will be embraced in the labors of the association. As to philology and the general structure of our language, he was hopeful, and pointed to the inbors of devoted scientists now going on throughout the world. Perhaps the most important declaration made was the assertion that the members of the association do not antagonize themselves to the Biole. This fact once understood throughout the Union will deter many priests from making their intemperate denunciations of modern science. But a few days ago an eminent divine in New York loudly exclaimed in the pulpit that "Science must stop, or religion cannot go on." In supporting this position he condemned the German metaphysicians, the scientific scepticism about revelation and the manifest incongruitles between Holy Writ and the deductions of experimental philosophy. It is now declared in a positive manner that science does not only not raise an issue as to revelation, but that in all investigations no reference to the Scriptures is necessary. On the other hand the Church itself, in the person of Bishop Colenso, announced dis parities in the Mosaic law which were inexplicable, and it is well known that these anomalies exist elsewhere in the Bible. It will, therefore, doubtless be a comfort to many to know that the association is not a pack of infidels, but catholic in purpose and broad in spirit. broad in spirit.

At an early hour this morning the professors of the association began to arrive in town, and many of them are now quartered at the elegant private mansions of Troy where they enjoy a superb hospitality. The genial and poinshed John A. Griswold, who was not elected Governor of New York, was at the head of the local committee on reception, and he did the honors of the occasion in a way that satisfied all that the slege of Troy was a very easy matter after all.

very easy matter after a il.

The New York boats brought up hundreds of the scholastic, who—

The New York boats brought up nundreds of the scholastic, who—

Stood on the burning deck,
With their baggage checked for Troy.

The hat sellers of this city have large orders for number eights.

The savans began to collect in the Court House at ten minutes to ten A. M., and the avoirdupois in brains was overwhelming, even to the reporters. Shortly afterward the association assembled in the court room.

Among those present were—Rev. Dr. Morris, entomology; Professor Cope, natural history and alcontology; Professor Winchell, geology; Rev. Dr. Sampson, languages; Professor F. A. P. Barnard, New York, mathematics; Dr. Towley, New York, botanist; T. Sterry Hunt, Montreal; F. W. Putnam and wife, Salem, Mass.; J. A. McNell, Grand Rapids, Mich.; F. W. Clarke, Boston; O. Cooke, Salem, Mass.; E. Pickering, Boston; O. Cooke, Salem, Mass.; E. Pickering, Boston; O. Cooke, Salem, Mass.; Simon Newcomb, Washington; H. G. Morton, Philadelphia; A. O. Osborne, Philadelphia; A. M. Mayer, Lehigh University; James Hait, Albany; J. W. Foster, Chicago; F. E. Stimpson, Chicago; Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, Baitimore; C. Cattell, Lafayette College; Joseph W. Harris and wife, Cambridge; H. Wiettand, Salem, Mass.; G. D. Phippen, Salem, Mass.; E. R. Byron, Edward Bicknell, Cambridge Harbor; William H. Dall, Washington; W. C. Kerr, Raleign, N. C.; W. H. Lennon, Brockport, N. Y.; C. M. Tracy, Lynn, Mass.; Professor A. W. Winchell, Ann Harbor, Mich.; S. Feuchtwanger, New York; Joseph Lovering, Cambridge; Rev. G. H. Leakin, Baltimore.

Every State in the Union was represented. At ten

Ann Harbor, Mich.; S. Feuchtwanger, New York; Joseph Lovering, Cambridge; Rev. G. H. Leakin, Balkimore.

Every State in the Union was represented. At ten A. M. Colonei Foster called to order, and after remarking the absence of Professor Chauvenet stated the inability of that gentleman to be present as chairman. The duty, he would remind them, devolved upon Dr. T. Sterry Hunt.

Professor Putman was here elected general secretary. The venerable Chancellor Ferris led in prayer, and than

Art. John A. Griswold rose and delivered an adress of welcome. He hoped that their visit to Troy would be pleasant and profitable. He pointed to the extended water and railroad facilities of the city, to her industrious citizens and to the unrestricted hospitality which they, as members of the association, would find on every hand. He was sorry to find so many people out of town, so many at the watering places, but he doubted not that the interesting features of Troy would be attractive, He asked their attention to the schools, the churches, the Polytechnic Institution, for fifty years a fiourishing academy of science. He would say a good word for the Female Seminary, foremost in educating noble women of the land. To the industries of Troy he could refer with the pride of one of her citizens. Her factories were the results of a matured science, and labor was a guide and light to science. (Applause.) He referred to the railroad, telegraph, ships and all the productions of these later years, and showed how science had gathered up the sunbeams and woven them with light and beauty. He trusted that all would appreciate the opportunity, and the citizens of Troy would not be back ward in opening their doors, foremost among whom was the Mayor.

Mayor Gilbert then followed with a few remarks, sussequently extending an invitation to all members to an entertainment at his private mansion to-mor-

subsequently extending an invitation to all members to an entertainment at his private mansion to-mor-

row night.

Professor Hunt responded. He had been a member of the association for twenty-five years, and had always been present, save on three occasions. It was founded in 1840, but then only for objects of natural history and geology, and was known as such in 1852 the association changed its name. of the association for twenty-five years, and had always been present, save on three occasions, it was founded in 1840, but then only for objects of natural history and geology, and was known as such. In 1852 the association changed its name to the one which it now bears, and was recast on a broader basis. Lately many of the great lights of modern science had perished. Sillman, Bache, Emmons, Hare, Rogers had gone. A new generation was coming up. He regretted to announce the absence of Professor Dana, Mr. Rogers, Professor Agassiz, but the last, he would remind, was nearly restored in heatth and was enjoying himself among the White Mountains. Henry, this great physicist, was abroad doing honor to American science in Berlin, and Vienna. He would say that the association was not a close corporation, but democratic. It was for all interested in science, giving a generous welcome and a kindly criticism to the young. He referred to James Hall, Professor Eaton, to the extraordinary resources of Troy in furnaces and means to illustrate science, and closed a graceful address by thanking the corporation of the city for its official courtesy.

The following is the organization, Professor Huntacting as President:—William Chauvenet, President; T. Sterry Hunt, Vice President; Joseph Lovering, Permanent Secretary; C. F. Hartt, General Secretary; A. L. Elwyn, Treasurer.

Sanding Committee.—William Chauvenet, J. W. Poster, T. Sterry Hunt, O. N. Rood, Joseph Lovering, O. C. Marsh, C. F. Hartt and A. L. Elwyn.

Local Committee.—John A. Griswold, Chairman; George C. Burdett, First Vice Chairman; P. V. Hagner, Second Vice Chairman; Benjamin H. Hall, General Secretary; H. B. Nason, Corresponding Secretary; Adam R. Smith, Treasurer, and his Honor Uri Gilbert, Mayor of Troy.

The following General Committee were elected:—Prof. John Torry, of New York; Prof. E. D. Cope, of Philadelphia: Prof. A. Gray and Prof. E. N. Horsford, and Prof. A. Winchell, Jorris and Hyatt as a sectional committee.

**Section A repaired to the Female

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Master Edward L. Pendleton is ordered to the Hydrographic Office. First Assistant Engineer John Hydrographic Office. First Assistant Engineer John Purdy has been ordered to the Kansas. Second Assistant Engineers R. T. Bennett, T. M. Jones, T. Cooper, Renry D. Seliman and Hugh L. Cline have been ordered to examination for promotion. Master John M. Meigs and Ensign George W. Tyler have been detached from signal duty and ordered to the Guerriere.

The United States steamer Shenandoah, Commander Wells, which was put in commission at Boston on Monday, will reinforce the fleet in European waters.

WASHINGTON.

An Absconding Congressman - Alleged Fraud in the Interior Department-The Neutrality Proclamation Prepared-Embarrassments of the Ordnance Department.

A Missing Congressman—Wanted. WASHINGTON, August 17, 1870.

spatched to Tennessee with a warrant for the arrest of Congressman R. R. Butler, has not yet been able to clutch the slippery member of Congress, and the idea is just beginning to dawn upon the authorities that perhaps the law may be cheated of its victim. Some time since it was given out that the Hon. Rode rick, full of indignation and virtue, had turned his face toward Washington with the intention of facing the authorities and confounding his accusers; but the Hon. Roderick has not yet put in an appearance. ville, nor in Knoxville, where his presence has been eagerly waited. It is supposed that the Hon.
Roderick Random is "laying low," as the detectives term it, somewhere near his homestead, and that he intends only to be found when he can't help himself. What good such tactics will be to him is not easily perceived. If he is guilty he must be caught, sooner or later, and tried. If not, then his attempt to evade trial must injure him in the estimation of all honest men. Some people here who know him well declare that he will turn up in Washingion at the proper moment and fight the thing out

The McGarraha Land Case-Alleged Fraud

in the Interior Department. The McGarrahan case, which has passed through such a multiplicity of curious phases, has at last reached a stage where the question of veracity and undue meddling with documents of record, upon which the validity of the claim hinges, is presented in a very striking and remarkable manner. A short time ago McGarrahan's attorneys claimed to have discovered a fact until then unknown-namely, that President Lincoln had absolutely issued a patent to McGarranan, prepared and signed in the usual way, though never delivered, which fact was regarded as settling the whole controversy adverse to the claims set up by the New Idria Mining Company. The other day, however, Secretary Cox wrote a very scorching letter repudiating the story of the Linco patent, alleging that it never had an existence and ordering the case to be taken up in regular order for final action. Now, however, comes the latest and most extraordinary coup. Mr. Stoddard, a gentleman who for three years filled the office of tary for signing land patents for President Lincoln. the records there, and, after a thorough investiga-tion, makes oath that he distinctly recollects that the patent to McGarrahan for the Panoche Grande Rancho was regularly signed and executed. Furhermore, he swears that a base fraud upon Mo-Garrahan has been attempted by somebody unknown. Here is a very nice piece of business terior Department, for corrupt motives, has deliber ately changed or destroyed a genuine document and the rights of an American citizen. If this Stoddard story be true it unfolds a new species of fraud, and, in fact, whether true or false, it calls for the most rigid investigation by Secretary Cox. The Neutrality Proclamation.

A neutrality proclamation has been prepared and submitted to President Grant for his consideration.

Embarrassments of the Ordnauce Department. General A. B. Dyer, Chief of Ordnance, having faithfully sifted the law of Congress, and failing to get any encouragement by which he might hope to carry on the work at the arsenals and other places under the control of the Ordance Department, to-day issued a circular for the information and governmen of officers of the Ordnance Department, conveying to them officially the announcement that work must be stopped where there is not an appropriation for that purpose. He first quotes the order of the First Comptroller to disbursing officers, already published in these despatches, and next the fifth and seventh sections of the act of Congress requiring unexpended balances to be covered into the Treasury. He then states that the only appropriations which can be lawfully expended by the Ordnance Department during the current fiscal year are as follows:-For repairs, &c., at the Springfield Armory, \$11,400; Rock Island Arsenal, \$360,000; Alleghany Arsenal, \$7,612; Bencia Arsenal, \$3,000; Columbus Arsenal, Ohio, \$5,000; Fortress Monroe Arsenal, \$1,000; napolis Arsenal, \$2,000; Leavenworth Arsenal, \$1,000; san Antonio Arsenal, \$500; Vancouver Arsenal \$12,900; Watertown Arsenal, Massachussetts, \$3,000; icles of arsenals, \$5,000; ordnance service. \$150,000, and balance of the permanent appropria tion for arming and equipping the militia so much money from the sales of ordnance and ordnance stores during the current fiscal year as may be required to break up, prepare for sale and trans port to places of sale, &c., the ordnance and ordnance stores referred to in the joint resolution approved July 20, 1868. The expenses at each post must not exceed the amount allotted to that post, The instructions of the First Comptroller of the Treasury relative to disbursements of former appropriations, and the rendition of two sets of cash accounts will be strictly complied with. Officers in furnishing estimates of funds will state whether the amount asked for is for payment of expenses incurred or contracts made prior to July 1, 1870, or for the service of the current fiscal year. Separate estimates will be required. Copies of the circular will be immediately addressed to ordnance officers in charge of arsenals, armories and depots, and wherever there is work being done under the direction of the Ordnance Department, when the discharge of workmen and the suspension of important government work will take place. The embarrassment to the Ordnance Department by the act of Congress can well be judged when it is stated that the balance to its credit covered into the Trea sury amounts to \$10,618,854 48. The Chief of Ordnance greatly regrets the necessity compelling him to issue the order, but the law is imperative, and Congress alone can relieve the department at its next session. Meanwhile the work under the direction of the ordnance officers will be virtually sus-

Democratic Congressional Gains. The Democratic Congressional Executive Commit-

tee, who have their headquarters in the rooms of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, on the House side of the Capitol, profess to have assurances from every part of the country going to show a very great change in the complexion of the next Congress. Particularly are they sanguine in regard to the South. They figure up a gain in that section alone of forty-one members, and in the great State of New York expect to have an increase of from seven to ten members. Some of the committee are even so sanguine as to predict a slight majority in the next

Funds for Current Fiscal Purposes. The question arose at the Treasury Department to-

day whether the proceeds of the sale of ships or other material can be used for current fiscal purposes, or whether it must go back and be credited to the appropriation of the year, when the material sold was first purchased. The Treasury accounting officers hold to the latter view, and the subject will be referred to the Attorney General for his opinion. Reduction of the Public Debt.

It is anticipated that the reduction of the public debt for this month will not be so large as usual, owing to several causes. One of the principal rea sons for the non-reduction will be found to be the \$15,000,000 which will have to be paid out for pension warrants-an immense item in itself. Over \$1,016,000 was paid out to-day alone on pension warrants. Paristan Consular Fees to be Paid in Gold.

Mr. Reed, the American Consul General in Paris, nas telegraphed to Secretary Fish asking instructions as to whether, in view of the depreciated con dition of the French currency and sliver, he shall receive such currency for consular fees or whether he

shall insist upon payments in gold. The Secretary has replied to Mr. Reed directing that payment for such purposes be received only in gold.

The Unexpended Balance Muddle.

Another little embarrassment occasioned by the unexpended balance muddle is this: The chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing of the Navy Department in his estimate for the year for seamen's clothing asked for no new appropriation, because ne found the unexpended balance on hand ample for all purposes. But the new law comes in and vetoes the use of this balance, and the result is be finds himself without a dollar to get clothing for the seamen. A very pretty fix it is for Jack-tar, truly.

Movements of the President.
The President is expected to leave Long Branch for Washington to-morrow evening, arriving here on Friday merning. A Cabinet session will be held

The Prussians in Paris.

on that day

Official information has been received here denying that the Prench government has ordered a general removal of the Prassians from Paris. It has, however, required perhaps 150 Prussians to leave that city, for the reason that they violated the privilege of domictle by unfriendly demonstra against the French.

American Fleet on the Baltic Coast. The order of the Secretary of the Navy to Admiral Gleason to send a vessel of war up the Eihe and Weser rivers and along the North Baltic coast was in accordance with the request of a number of American citizens sojourning in North Germany. They said that while they would thus be gratified in seeing their own flag in foreign waters, the vesse might be able to afford them shelter or protection should any be required. Appointment of Indian Agents.

The Army bill baving abolished the military indian agents the Secretary of the Interior has made arrangements with the Indian Bureau for restoring the agencies to civil control. More attention than heretofore is to be paid to moral qualifications and ca pacity, and wherever practicable such agents, before appointment, are required to have the enof the religious bodies to which they may res tively belong, as in the case of the Friends a year ago under the Indian peace policy of President Grant.

Betting Among Disbursing Officers of Army.

The War Department to-day issued an order, quoting paragraph 995 of the Revised Regulation for the army, of 1863, as follows:-

If any disbursing officer shall but at cards or any game of hazard his commanding officer shall suspend his function and require him to turn over all the public funds in his keeping and shall immediately report the case to the proper bureau of the War Department. In every case where an officer entrusted with the care of disbursement of public funds shall riolate this regulation by will be brought to trial before a general court martial by the department commander, and will not be assigned to duty on again put in possession of public funds subsequent to his trial without the approval of the Secretary of War.

MOVEMENTS OF SECRETARY BELKNAP.

His Visit to Newburg and Departure for the

West.
On Tuesday evening Major General William C.

Beiknap, Secretary of War, arrived in Newburg by steamer Mary Powell, from New York. Newburg was the home of his boyhood and he went to spend a day there before taking his departure for Keokuk, lowa, his home of more recent years, where no intends to pass the residue of his summer vacation. On his arrival at Newburg the Secretary was greeted by old schoolmates in a private manner, no public demonstration being induiged in. He proceeded at once to the residence of Mrs. David Crawford, whose guest he was while he remained in the city. In the evening a large number of the citizens of Newburg called and paid their respects to the distinguished guest. Some of the ladies tried to engage him in conversation respecting the war now being waged in Europe, but the Secretary good-numberedly declined to take part in the conversation, slating that though of course he as a citizen of the United States had his opinions in regard to the war, yet, occupying the position which he did, he deemed it best to refrain from the expression of those opinions on occasions like the present. On Wednesday General Beiknap spent several hours visiting the scenes and localities familiar to him in his younger days and in the grasping by the hand his hosts of old-time friends. The Secretary left for New York again by the half-past seven P. M. express from Fishkili, on the Hudson River Raitroad, and will leave New York this morning for Keekuk. Iowa, his home of more recent years, where ne in-

CHARGED AND DISCHARGED

Joe Coburn, the Pugilist, Charged with Grand Discharged.

Certain sporting circles were on the qui vive last evening at the reported arrest of the well-known pugilist, Joe Coburn. It seems that on the night of the 6th inst. Coburn and a friend named McIntyre were at the place of Mark McGuire, corner of Eighth avenue and 12sth atreet, in company with two women, and they then appropriated a coach belonging to Boman Duffy, who was at the place taking his supper, and who, though he left his coachman outside in charge of the horses, emerged to find them gone. Coburn, and McIntyre drove down town, and the horses were afterward handed over to the charge of the charge of the McIntyre drove down town, and the horses were afterward handed over to the charge of of the 6th inst. Coburn and a friend named afterward handed over to the charge of an officer of the Fourteenth precinet, and by direction of Captain Waish laken to a stable to await the claim of an owner. Yerterday a general order was telegraphed from police headquarters to the various precincts for the arrest of Coburn and McIntyre; and they were taken into custody by an officer of the Eighth precinct. Duffy came to head quarters in the evening but refused to press the charge and the apprehended parties were released.

THE BRUTAL CAR CONDUCTOR. He is Held for Trin!-Condition of His Little

Vietim. James Keenan, the conductor of car No. 8 c Third avenue line, who kicked the little boy off his

Third avenue line, who kicked the little boy off his car on Monday evening, was held for trial yeaterday by Justice Coulter, at the Yorkville Police Cours. The boy's name is Charles Arthur Ashforth, residing with his mother at 589 Third avenue, and is a member of the choir attached to St. Alban's church, in Yorty-seventh street. The mother says the boy, although confined to his bed, is getting on much better than might be expected, but the certificate of the attending physician says infammation of the brain may set in at any moment, consequent upon the injuries received. THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record win show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's phar-macy, HERALD Building, Broadway, corner of Ann street:—

GERMAN-AMERICAN SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The general committee of the German-American

school Association, which has for its object the introduction of the German language into the public schools in this city, held their regular monthly meet-ing last night at Liedertkanz Hall. The committee reported progress and transacted the regular routine

Brinckerhoff.—At Esopus, on Tuesday, August 16, William R., son of Abraham and Catharine Brinckeroff, in the 64th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Reformed church, Freehold, N. J., on Friday morning, at half-past ten o'clock. Train leaves foot of Cortlandt street at seven o'clock A. M.

[For Other Deaths See Ninth Page,]

Sinford's Iron and Snipher Powders invigorate the body and purity the blood.

A.—Herring's Patent CHAMPION SAFES. 251 Broadway, corner Murray steast.

Batchelor's Hair Dye-The Best in the world. The only perfect dye; harmless, reliable, lessages Cristadoro's Unrivalled Hair Dye,-

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Wilder's Patent Salamander Safat - Dens